INFORMATION LETTER

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CANNED FISH SET-ASIDE

40% of 1944 Chum Salmon; 60% of Other Species; 55% of Pilchards Must be Reserved

More canned fish from the 1944 pack than was previously estimated has been reserved by the Government because of substantial increases in military and other war requirements, the War Food Administration announced June 29.

A new provision reserves 40 per cent of the chum salmon packed during the period March 1, 1944, to February 28, 1945, inclusive. Packers must continue to reserve 60 per cent of all other species of salmon except steelhead, packed during the same period.

The quantity of pilchards, Atlantic sea herring, Atlantic mackerel and Pacific mackerel packed during the period June 25, 1944, to February 28, 1945, to be reserved, has been increased from 45 per cent to 55 per cent.

For fish of the above species packed during the period March 1, 1944, to June 24, 1944, the quota for delivery to the Government remains at 45 per cent.

This action is contained in an amendment, effective June 25, to War Food Order 44, which regulates the pack of canned fish.

According to current estimates of the 1944 pack, the new reserve provisions are expected to obtain an additional quantity of approximately 42 million pounds of all types of canned fish for Government needs.

The amendment also includes a provision for relieving shipping difficulties by allowing canners whose 1944 pack is less than 4,800 pounds of a particular species to use such quantity as a substitute for a like quantity of another species when delivering the portion of their pack reserved for government use.

Text of Amendment 3 to WFO 44, follows:

"War Food Order No. 44, as amended (8 F. R. 4227; 9 F. R. 4321, 4319), is further amended to read as follows:

§ 1465.20 *Restrictions relative to the 1944 pack of canned fish.* (a) *Definitions.* (1) "Canner" means any person who is the first owner of canned fish.

(2) "Can" means (i) to pack fish in the Continental United States or in the Territory of Alaska for commercial purposes in hermetically sealed metal or glass containers and (ii) to sterilize the fish packed in such containers by the use of heat.

(3) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(4) "1944 pack" means the total net weight of canned fish of each class designated in (b) (1) hereof, for the respective period indicated therein.

(5) "Director" means the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration.

(6) "Government agency" means the War Food Administration (including, but not being limited to, any corporate agency thereof) and any other agency or instrumentality of the United States designated by the Director.

(b) *Restrictions on canners.* (1) No canner may sell or deliver any canned fish of his 1944 pack except as permitted by the provisions of this order. The fish subject to the provisions of this order are, by classes, designated as follows:

Class 1. Salmon: Red, sockeye, or blueback (Oncorhynchus nerka). (For the pe-

(Continued on page 8292)

VEGETABLE ADJUSTMENT

Sales of Canned Peas, Snap Beans, Corn, Tomatoes to Government Can Be Revised Later

To help the armed forces obtain immediate supplies of the major canned vegetables from the 1944 pack, the Office of Price Administration, June 26, gave permission to processors to sell peas, snap beans, corn, tomatoes and tomato products of the new pack to the Government at prices to be adjusted when OPA's ceiling prices for this year's pack are established.

Order No. 56 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 306, incorporating this permission, became effective June 26.

Ability to sell under this "adjustable pricing" will mean that processors will not have to delay deliveries to government procurement agencies until 1944 vegetable ceilings are issued but may deliver them as they are packed, OPA said. Text of Order 56 follows:

For the reasons set forth in an opinion

(Concluded on page 8287)

RATION POINT VALUES RESTORED FOR JULY BY OPA

Asparagus, Peas, Tomatoes, Brandied, Spiced and Pickled Fruits Are Rationed Again

Points will be restored to three canned vegetables—asparagus, peas and tomatoes—effective July 2, according to the Office of Price Administration. The action is taken with the approval of the War Food Administration, it was stated.

Point values, assigned to these items by OPA, are as follows for No. 2 containers: Asparagus, 10; peas, 5; tomatoes, 5.

Brandied, spiced or pickled fruits are, at the same time, restored to the list of rationed canned foods with the same point values as other canned fruits.

Other point value adjustments for the July rationing period, which extends from July 2 through July 29, include a slight increase for the 46-ounce container of vegetable juice combinations and small reductions in point values of spaghetti sauces and tomato sauce.

These are the only changes with the exceptions of adjustments made for No. 10 containers. The point values of these containers were changed slightly to make them end in multiples of ten. This will be a convenience to wholesalers in keeping their inventories and other records, OPA said.

There has been no significant change with respect to other rationed foods since last month. Canned fruits, which are in short supply, retain their relatively high point values.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles, in announcing the restoration of points to asparagus, peas and tomatoes, said this action was clearly foreseen when point holidays were declared, and that the action is in line with announcements made then and later.

"Since early this year, housewives have been able to buy most canned vegetables without using their blue points. Asparagus, peas and tomatoes sold at a rapid rate while at zero point value and canner, wholesaler and retail stocks have been reduced.

"We are already getting into the new canning season. The problem now is

to distribute this year's output of canned vegetables evenly, giving everyone an opportunity to buy his share. This could not be done with canned vegetables at zero point value.

"There are other reasons why we had to restore points to these vegetables Everyone has no doubt heard that record food production is expected this year. But the amount needed for our armed forces is also far greater than it was a year ago so that the net result will be less canned fruit and canned vegetables for the home front during the year ahead.

"In a nut-shell, points have been restored to peas, asparagus and tomatoes because:

"1. Supplies on hand sold rapidly while at zero, freeing storage space and making room for new supplies now being produced.

"2. Good distribution—the keystone to good rationing—depends principally on the assignment of point values to rationed processed foods at the beginning of the canning season, before any of the new supply is shipped.

"3. The estimated supply for civilians this year is smaller than a year ago.

"4. The carry-over of most canned fruits and vegetables will be the minimum required to sustain good distribution from one pack year into the next."

Point value adjustments for July and the reason given by OPA for each follow:

Asparagus, No. 2 can, old value zero, new value, 10. Canners are about to begin shipment of the new pack. The outlook is for approximately the same supply for civilians as last year. This is the last month restoration of points on the new pack could possibly be delayed.

Peas, No. 2 can, old value zero, new value, 5. Shipments of the new supply will begin in July. The outlook at present is for a reduced civilian supply. Plantings in some of the larger producing areas were delayed due to a late spring. This prevented many farmers from spreading their plantings and "bunching" of the pack may result because of the bulk of the crop maturing at the same time. With the labor situation as it is, this will present difficulties.

Tomatoes, No. 2 can, old value zero, new value, 5. Movement at a zero point was heavy and the supply has been reduced. Production of the new pack will get under way in July.

Vegetable juice combinations, 46-ounce container, old value, 4, new value 5. This size has been moving too rapidly.

Spaghetti sauce, in combination package with cheese, 8-ounce container, old value, 3, new value, 2; labeled as such, containing fats and mixed vegetables, 8-ounce container, old value, 2, new value, 1. Both spaghetti sauces were reduced because of slow movement.

Tomato sauce, 8-ounce container, old value, 5, new value, 2. The movement has been slow and there are indications that production of tomato sauce will be heavier this year.

Pickled, spiced or brandied fruits, restored to the list of rationed canned fruits with the same point values as other canned fruits.

OPA's tabulation of processed food point value changes, effective July 2, follows:

	Point values Old	New
Asparagus (No. 2 can)	0	10
Peas (No. 2 can)	0	5
Tomatoes (No. 2 can)	0	5
Vegetable juice combinations, at least 70% tomato juice (46-oz. container)	4	5
Spaghetti sauce (in combination package with cheese, 8-oz. container)	3	2
Spaghetti sauce (labeled as such, containing fats and mixed vegetables)	2	1
Tomato sauce containing over 5% dry tomato solids, spaghetti sauce excepted (8-oz. container)	5	2
Evaporated or condensed milk	1/2	1/2

RATION-POINT SURRENDER

Regulation Controls Title-transfer when Goods are Delivered by Carrier

Steps have been taken to eliminate confusion sometimes arising regarding the number of ration points to be surrendered by the buyer of foods delivered by common or contract carriers, the Office of Price Administration said June 30 in issuing Amendment No. 45 to Ration Order 13 and Amendment No. 8 to RO-16.

Until now, because there was no easy way of fixing the time at which title to foods delivered to a common or contract carrier for shipment changed hands, difficult questions often arose in determining the number of points the new owner of the food should surrender.

For example, a dealer or distributor might order a carload of canned fruit. At the time the order was placed on board the carrier, the fruit had a certain point value. Before it reached its destination the point value changed.

To determine the number of points to be surrendered in a case of this kind frequently required considerable research by one or more offices, since it was necessary to fix the exact time of the transfer of food.

This action establishes an easy method of determining the exact time the transfer occurs in "transit" cases.

Hereafter, for purposes of rationing, if the transfer of title has not actually occurred before the food is shipped, it shall be deemed to have occurred when the food is delivered to a common or contract carrier for shipment, OPA said.

The time the food is delivered to the carrier will, therefore, determine:

1. The number of ration points the buyer must give up on the basis of the point value existing at the time the food is delivered to the carrier.

2. The time within which the buyer may give up his ration points, since it is provided that points must be surrendered not later than 10 days after rationed food is transferred. This means the buyer must give up points for the food within 10 days after it is delivered to the carrier, regardless of when the food is delivered to its final destination.

The bill of lading form is no longer a factor in determining when a transfer occurred.

Replacement of Mutilated or Lost Ration Coupons

Provisions allowing members of the food trade to apply for replacement of lost, stolen or destroyed meat-fats and processed foods ration certificates, coupons, stamps or tokens were announced June 27 by the Office of Price Administration in Amendment 41 to Revised Ration Order 13, and Amendment 2 to Ration Order 16, both of which became effective June 30.

Application for replacement is to be made on Form R-315 at the place at which the individual food retailer, wholesaler or producer has registered with OPA. (Either the local War Price and Rationing Board, OPA District Office, or OPA National Office in Washington.)

This action also provides that a torn or mutilated certificate or coupon is valid only if more than one-half of it remains legible and clearly shows its point or weight value. In the case of a certificate the portion remaining must also show the date and the person to whom it was issued. A mutilated ration stamp must show its identifying letter and number.

Potato Price Period Extended

As a result of delays in planting and harvesting caused by excessive rainfall, the War Food Administration has extended periods in three States during which price support for potatoes will be in effect.

This action is contained in an amendment to the 1944 potato price support program which extends the period for northeast Texas from June 26 to June 30; for Oklahoma from June 30 to July 15; and for Arkansas from June 30 to July 20.

SWEET CHERRY GROWER PRICES FOR PROCESSING

Joint WFA-OPA Announcement Covers States Other Than California

Processors' ceiling prices for the 1944 pack of canned and frozen sweet cherries in States other than California will be constructed to include for raw product cost an average grower price of $225 per ton for the black varieties and $215 per ton for the white varieties, the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration announced June 27. Also, an average grower price of $205 per ton for brining cherries will be used in constructing processors' ceiling prices for cocktail cherries, brined cherries, maraschino and glacé cherries and other similar products. Grower prices for California sweet cherries for processing were announced on June 21, and published in last week's INFORMATION LETTER.

Ceiling prices for processed cherries will be established on a formula basis this year, it was stated. Since a period in 1941 will be the base period used in establishing formula prices, the raw material cost allowances in such ceilings will be based on grower price increases since that time, OPA said. Data regarding the average prices paid by processors in each area in 1941 for the black and white varieties of sweet cherries used for canning and freezing, and sweet cherries used for brining have been obtained by OPA and will be used in determining the grower price increases that will be reflected in costs and consequently in the ceiling prices for processed sweet cherries.

The method being used by OPA in establishing ceiling prices for processed cherries will permit the payment of normal price differentials for the different grades of raw fruit normally purchased by processors.

A recent study made by WFA indicates that processors have normally paid different prices for the two grades of sweet cherries customarily purchased for canning in the Pacific Northwest. On the basis of the data obtained in this study a price schedule which represents the price of raw fruit that Oregon and Washington canners and freezers should be able to pay under their 1944 ceiling price structure was established. WFA officials said that the payment of grower prices in accordance with those established in the following schedule should result in average grower prices in the Pacific Northwest of $225 per ton for the black varieties and $215 per ton for white varieties of sweet cherries used for canning and freezing if the size of the fruit is about normal.

The following table presents prices of sweet cherries for canning and freezing in Oregon and Washington:

	Per ton
Black Varieties:	
Grade 1	$237
Grade 2	150
White Varieties:	
Grade 1	217
Grade 2	157

Grade 1 canning cherries of the black varieties are 70 or less to the pound without stems and for white varieties 85 or less to the pound including stems. Grade 2 canning cherries of the black variety are 71 to 110 to the pound without stems and for white cherries 86 to 120 to the pound including stems.

Grower prices for cherries for all areas are at the customary receiving point and are based upon the customary grading procedure and the customary tolerances for defective fruit.

Permissible to Add Subsidy to Maximum Export Price

When a product is subsidized on the domestic market, but the subsidy is not paid or must be refunded on the exported part of the product, the exporter, may add the amounts of the subsidy to his base price in figuring his maximum export price, the Office of Price Administration said June 29 in issuing Amendment No. 8 to the Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation and Amendment No. 3 to MPR No. 475, both effective July 5.

This provision is made, OPA explained, to compensate exporters for loss of subsidy payments on exported commodities.

The only commodities immediately affected by the action are dried prunes and raisins and dried beans. Any other commodities that are brought under the same subsidy arrangement will be similarly treated insofar as concerns export prices, OPA said.

GROWER PRICES FOR APRICOTS FOR CANNING AND FREEZING ARE ESTABLISHED IN STATES OTHER THAN CALIFORNIA

Processors' ceiling prices for the 1944 pack of canned and frozen apricots in States other than California will be constructed to include for raw product cost an average grower price of $79 per ton, the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration announced July 1. Grower prices for California apricots for canning and freezing were announced on June 28, and are reported elsewhere in the LETTER.

Ceiling prices for canned and frozen apricots will be established on a formula basis this year. Since a period in 1941 will be the base period used in establishing formula prices, the raw material cost allowances in such ceilings will be based on grower price increases since that time, OPA said.

The method being used by the OPA in establishing ceiling prices for canned and frozen apricots will permit the payment of normal price differentials for the different grades of raw fruit normally purchased by processors.

A recent study made by WFA indicates that processors have normally paid different prices for the two grades of apricots customarily purchased for canning in the Pacific Northwest. On the basis of the data secured in this study a price schedule which represents the price of raw fruit that Oregon and Washington canners and freezers should be able to pay under their 1944 ceiling price structure was established. WFA officials said that the payment of grower prices in accordance with those established in the following schedule should result in average grower price in the Pacific Northwest of $79 per ton for apricots used for canning and freezing if the size is about normal.

	Per ton
Grade 1	$85
Grade 2	51

Grade 1 canning apricots are 1½ inches in diameter or larger and Grade 2 are 1¼ inches and larger.

The grower prices for apricots for all areas are at the grower's customary delivery point and are based on the customary grading procedure and customary tolerances for defects.

WFA also stated that the producer and processor support program announced on March 4 covering peaches and pears for canning would be extended to apply to canning apricots and canners' eligibility for participation in that program would be conditioned on the payment by canners of not less than $79 per ton for all purchases made during the 1944 season, and in Oregon and Washington if purchases are made on a graded basis, not less than the grade price specified above must be paid.

Pea Committee to Meet

The Office of Price Administration has called a meeting of the Canned Pea Industry Advisory Committee in Washington, July 6, to discuss the 1944 pricing program for that commodity.

FRESH BERRY CEILINGS

Prices Established for Raspberries, Dewberries and Blackberries

The Office of Price Administration has named maximum prices for the 1944 crop of red and black raspberries, dewberries and blackberries under terms of Amendment 33 to Maximum Price Regulation 426, which becomes effective July 3.

Based on cost-of-production data obtained from several universities in berry producing areas and upon information submitted by the Fresh Berry Industry Advisory Committee, the prices are those ordered by the Office of Economic Stabilization. They are designed, OPA said, to secure adequate production of these berries for fresh use and they take into account all cost increases incurred by growers since January 1, 1941, with allowance made for farm labor rates.

Amendment 33 names prices f.o.b. country shipping point and provides mark-ups for the distributive levels prior to retail that are the same as the mark-ups recently provided for strawberries.

Two sets of prices are named—one for berries produced in the counties of Washington and Oregon lying west of the Cascade Mountains, and a higher price for berries produced in all sections of the country. The western counties of Washington and Oregon are designated as Zone I and the rest of the country is divided into Zones II and III. Prices for the above-mentioned berries are the same in Zones II and III.

In terms of 24-quart crates, the new f. o. b. shipping point prices are: In Zone I, red raspberries $6.50, black raspberries $5.75, blackberries and dewberries $5.40; in Zones II and III, red raspberries $9.70, black raspberries $9, blackberries and dewberries $6.50.

F. o. b. shipping point prices, by the quart, pint and pound (for the entire season) are:

	Cents		
	Pint	Quart	Pound
Red raspberries:			
Zone I	14½	27	18
Zones II and III	21	40½	27
Black raspberries:			
Zone I	13	24	16
Zones II and III	19½	37½	25
Blackberries and dewberries:			
Zone I	12	22½	15
Zones II and III	14	27	18

The amendment also includes these provisions, which relate to strawberries as well:

1. To prevent excessive charges for protective services, the amount which the shipper may charge is limited to the lowest amount which a common carrier would charge for the same services.

2. Where berries are sold on an f. o. b. basis the applicable price is the f. o. b. price in effect at the time of shipment for the zone in which the shipping point is located.

The zones which are established were designated mainly for pricing strawberries. Up to now all strawberries produced in Washington and Oregon had the same price, which was lower than the prices fixed for the other two zones. Amendment 33 establishes the same zones in Washington and Oregon, for strawberries as for the other berries, and for the same reasons.

Deficiency Bill Signed

The Second Deficiency Bill, which makes appropriations for the Office of Price Administration and various other government agencies, was signed by the President on June 29.

As was reported in the mimeograph supplement accompanying last week's LETTER, the bill carried a provision that denies the use of funds appropriated for the OPA "to pay the salary and expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use."

Certain Agricultural Products Made Renegotiation-exempt

The War Contracts Price Adjustment Board has announced the exemption from renegotiation of certain agricultural commodities as provided for under Section (1)(1)(C) of the Renegotiation Act of 1943. It is not intended, however, to exempt canners, processors, manufacturers or others who acquire products of this type from the basic producers and process them to a higher form or state, it was stated.

Agricultural commodities are defined by the Act as follows:

1. Commodities resulting from the cultivation of the soil such as grains of all kinds, fruits, nuts, vegetables, hay, straw, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, and sugar beets.

2. Natural resins, saps and gums of trees.

3. Animals such as cattle, hogs, poultry, and sheep, fish and other marine life, and the produce of live animals, such as wool, eggs, milk, and cream.

The list of agricultural commodities affected is contained in the Regulations as published in the June 24 *Federal Register*.

Rogers Named to New OPA Post

Curtis E. Rogers has been appointed chief of the Processed Foods Branch, Food Rationing Division, the Office of Price Administration has announced. Mr. Rogers succeeds Kenneth E. Stauffer, who resigned to accept an appointment with another government agency.

CUCUMBER CEILINGS SET

Summer Maximum Prices Established on Product for Table Use

Dollar and cent maximum prices for the summer months were established June 29 for field-grown and hothouse cucumbers by the Office of Price Administration. They became effective July 1, under the terms of Amendment 35 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 426.

The f. o. b. shipping point ceiling prices are the same as those authorized last fall by the Office of Economic Stabilization, announced by OPA through a press release on October 14, 1943, and reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for October 16, 1943.

The same f. o. b. ceilings which applied to hothouse cucumbers during June are extended through the period from July 1 to September 30.

Maximum prices for field-grown cucumbers, f. o. b. shipping points from July 1 to September 30 are $2 per bushel container with a minimum net weight of 48 pounds and $1.17 per lug box with a minimum net weight of 28 pounds. This compares with prices of $2.10 and $1.22 for the same container sizes in the last half of June.

Also included in Amendment 35 are these other changes:

1. Establishment of a mark-up for sales of fresh vegetables in farmers' markets within 225 miles of shipping points when the vegetables have been transported in the original conveyance.

2. Compensation was provided for growers or country shippers of citrus fruits who perform pre-cooling, initial icing or refrigeration services in sales f. o. b. shipping point.

3. Establishment of a mark-up for sales by a grower or country shipper of fresh vegetables delivered from the shipping point in the original conveyance to retail stores, institutional buyers, government procurement agencies, intermediate sellers and retailers' warehouses within a radius of 225 miles.

GROWER PRICES ANNOUNCED FOR CALIFORNIA APRICOTS

Canners', Freezers' Ceilings for 1944 to Include $89 per Ton Average

Processors' and freezers' ceiling prices for the 1944 pack of canned and frozen apricots in California will be constructed to include for raw product cost a State average grower price of $89 per ton, the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration announced June 28.

Ceiling prices for canned and frozen apricots will be established on a formula basis this year, it was stated. Since a period in 1941 will be the base period used in establishing formula prices, the raw material cost allowances in such ceilings will be based upon grower price increases since that time, OPA said.

In California the State-wide average grower price for canning apricots was $45 per ton in 1941. Therefore, in establishing canners' and freezers' ceiling prices for the 1944 season, an average increase for the State of $44 per ton in grower prices over 1941 will be reflected in costs and consequently in the ceiling prices for the canned and frozen products this year.

However, in reflecting the grower price increase of $44 per ton normal differentials will be maintained in ceiling prices established for the various individual grades and types of processed products. Therefore, processors' ceiling prices should be such that they should permit payment of prices for the different grades, sizes, etc., of raw fruit customarily purchased by processors which will result in normal differentials in grower prices for such grades, sizes, etc.

A recent study made by WFA indicates that processors have normally paid different prices in the various sections of the State and for different sizes of apricots. On the basis of the data secured in this study and after consultation with representative growers and processors, a price schedule, which represents the prices for the raw fruit that processors should be able to pay under their 1944 ceiling price structure, was established. WFA officials believe that the payment of grower prices in accordance with those established in the following schedule should result in a State average grower price of $89 per ton if the size of the fruit and deliveries from the various districts are about normal.

WFA also stated that the producer and processor support program, announced on March 4, covering peaches and pears for canning would be extended to apricots for canning and canners eligibility for participation in that program on canned apricots would be conditioned on the payment by canners of not less than the following prices for all purchases during the 1944 season.

	Per ton
DISTRICT 1	
12's and larger to the lb.	$100
14's and larger to the lb.	95
16's and larger to the lb.	85
DISTRICT 2	
12's and larger to the lb.	93
14's and larger to the lb.	88
16's and larger to the lb.	77
DISTRICT 3	
12's and larger to the lb.	84
14's and larger to the lb.	79
16's and larger to the lb.	70
DISTRICT 4	
12's and larger to the lb.	80
14's and larger to the lb.	75
16's and larger to the lb.	65

District 1 includes the following counties: Alameda, Santa Clara, San Mateo, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey. District 2 includes the counties of San Luis Obispo, Yolo, Solano, Contra Costa and the parts of Stanislaus and San Joaquin counties that are west of the San Joaquin River and south of Highway 50 and all other counties of the State not listed. District 3 includes Merced County and the remainder of San Joaquin and Stanislaus County. District 4 includes the counties of Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern, Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Diego.

The above prices are at the customary receiving point and are based on the customary grading procedure, the customary tolerance for defects and apricots smaller than contract specifications, and also the customary practice of paying one half of the contract price for apricots of lower canning quality than called for in the contract specifications and found in an accepted delivery. Prices for other States will be announced soon, WFA said.

Price Control Removed from R. S. Cherries Sold to Canners

Red sour cherries sold to processors have been removed from price control by the Office of Price Administration, under terms of Amendment 6 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 425, which became effective June 29.

This action followed the earlier announcement that processors' ceilings for canned or frozen sour cherries would be based on a grower price of $155 per ton which OPA said, amounts to 7¾ cents a pound, the present parity price. Ceilings revoked by the amendment were issued last year and set a maximum of 8½ cents a pound.

Ceiling Prices Established On Some West Coast Berries

Cents per pound maximum prices for berries sold for processing in those counties in Oregon and Washington lying west of the Cascade Mountains have been named by the Office of Price Administration. The new prices are contained in Maximum Price Regulation 425, Amendment 7, which became effective June 29.

Most of the berries produced in those counties are sold for processing. No ceilings will be established for berries sold in other areas for processing, OPA said, but the regulation covering processed berries will name prices to be reflected to growers which will coincide with ceilings for berries announced June 29.

The prices are in accord with a directive from the Office of Economic Stabilization authorizing prices for strawberries which are sufficiently above the legal minimum to assure an adequate supply of strawberries for processing and directing establishment of the same prices as those in effect last year for other berries for processing. The ceilings are:

Varieties	Per Pound *Cents*
Strawberries (Ettersburg) stemmed	17
Strawberries (other) stemmed	15
Red raspberries	15
Black raspberries	13
Youngberries	12
Boysenberries	12
Loganberries	12
Blackberries	12
Gooseberries	8

VEGETABLE ADJUSTMENT

(Concluded from page 8282)

issued simultaneously herewith, and in accordance with § 1341.566 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 306, *It is ordered:*

(a) That sales and deliveries of packed peas, snap beans, corn, tomatoes and tomato products of the 1944 pack may be made by processors to government procurement agencies, subject to an agreement between the buyer and seller, in each case, that the price shall be determined pursuant to action taken by the Office of Price Administration after delivery.

In any such sale the processor shall not invoice the goods at a price higher than the maximum price in effect at the time of delivery, nor shall he receive payment of more than that price until permitted by action taken by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) This order shall be automatically revoked upon the establishment by the Office of Price Administration of new maximum prices for the commodities named in paragraph (a). This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

BENEFITS UNDER LABOR PRIORITY REFERRAL PROGRAM

Canners Must Apply for Rating to Local Offices of USES

By Administrative Order issued June 4, the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission established on a national scale a program for labor priority referrals designed to benefit the industries most vital to the Nation's war effort. (See INFORMATION LETTER, June 10, page 8253.) The order set July 1 as the effective date for the establishment of this program which is applicable throughout the country to the hiring of *all male labor*, except for agricultural employment and with certain exceptions as to veterans of the armed services.

This order, unless specific arrangements or exceptions which it authorizes are made, requires that *male* labor be hired only on referral by an office of the U. S. Employment Service. Its application may vary considerably from one local area to another because of the recognized need for flexibility in consideration of the location of employment, types of essential production, and other considerations.

The priority program sets up the relative importance of industries and plants for guidance of USES in referring workers to jobs.

The production of processed foods is one of the activities which the WMC order is designed to benefit. Canners should take every necessary action to see that the maximum benefit which they can secure under this order in the employment of labor is obtained. To obtain these benefits each canner should:

Contact the local USES office and apply for a priority rating. The awarding of a priority rating is not automatic merely because an industry is essential. To obtain and retain a priority rating, certain conditions must be met by the employer. The USES local offices will know what these conditions are. The application for priority must be made on WMC Form 63 Revised, which local USES offices can supply.

At the time of application for a priority the canner should file with the local office of USES an order for the workers he currently needs or anticipates. In most cases canners have already done this. Orders for workers should be maintained with the local USES office on a current basis as conditions change.

The canner should discuss with the local USES office the practical aspects, with respect to his production, of the requirement of the WMC order. If it is not practical for hiring to be limited solely through USES offices, the canner should request authority to continue his own recruitment of workers subject to such conditions or limitations on direct hiring as may have been found necessary in the particular locality.

Under certain conditions communities can be made exempt from this order. If the canner has secured a priority rating and has obtained permission to hire workers direct, it would seem desirable to have his company and the community remain subject to the order. The interest of the canner in having the community remain subject to the order is most evident in those cases in which canning is the main or at least a leading essential industry. This is so because the policy stated by WMC for the administration of the order is that a worker may be referred to other than essential jobs only when he is not needed for any essential job in the area, or when he is not able to accept essential jobs outside the area, or when there is undue hardship, special emergency circumstances, or other good cause which prevents acceptance of an essential job. Under this policy it is evident that there will be considerable persuasion upon an applicant for a job who is qualified for employment in the local essential activity, i. e., canning, to accept such employment in preference to other less essential work.

Fay W. Hunter to Direct WMC Activities in Western States

Fay W. Hunter, whom the canners have known for the past few years as Chief of the Rural Industries Division, Bureau of Placement, War Manpower Commission, has been appointed, effective July 15, Manpower Director for WMC Region XII, which includes the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, and Arizona. Mr. Hunter will be located in the Regional Headquarters office in San Francisco.

Back of his appointment to this important post are 11 years experience in State and Federal employment service. Mr. Hunter's recent Washington responsibilities, among others, were the manpower problems of the food processors and through his industrious and intensive application to these problems he became well known and highly respected in the canning industry.

William W. Bardsley, formerly on the WMC staff in Region II, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hunter as Chief of the Rural Industries Division, Bureau of Placement. Mr. Bardsley has already become very active in assimilating the details of the current cannery labor situation.

More War Prisoners Available for Food Processing Plants

In last week's INFORMATION LETTER (page 8274), it was stated that many more German prisoners of war would shortly arrive in this country and would be assigned promptly to the Service Commands and made available for various kinds of work, including food processing.

Some of them have already been disembarked and have reached the Service Commands to which they have been allocated. Available housing for prisoners is one of the determining factors in their distribution. The War Department is not announcing the actual number which are expected within the next several weeks, but it is understood that the number is so substantial that the labor force to handle midsummer and early fall processing will be effectively increased.

Manpower Shortage Discussed in Magazine Article

The July 8th issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*, on sale Wednesday, July 5, contains an article "The People Meet a Crisis" which is devoted to the manpower situation in canning plants.

The article is an inspiring account of the way in which a number of canning communities rallied to save and process last year's crops. Several communities are mentioned by name and the effective work of volunteers related.

The article also points out that this season the United States faces a food crisis and the editor's comments which introduced the article are a direct plea to the "people" to do even a better job in 1944 in "helping" food production.

Every canner will be interested to read this article and great use can be made of it in local meetings and as an inspiration to every canning community to mobilize for harvesting and processing this year's crops.

Renegotiation Manual Issued

The Superintendent of Public Documents announced, on June 27, publication of a loose-leaf manual on Renegotiation Regulations issued by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board. The manual initially contains approximately 275 pages, and will be supplemented from time to time as the regulations themselves are supplemented. It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at a prepaid subscription price of $2, including 12 monthly supplements.

OYSTER INSPECTION FEES

Rates Covering Initial Applications and Extension are Increased

Fees required of canned oyster packers have been increased through amendments to the Federal Seafoods Inspection regulations.

The amended regulations increase from $164 to $180 the advance and monthly deposit required with each application for an initial inspection period. They also increase, from $123 to $135, the corresponding deposits for an extension of the inspection period, and increase from $4.10 to $4.50, the daily deposits during a terminal period of less than a month.

Text of the amendments, as published in the June 15 *Federal Register* follows:

Under the authority of Section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, each of the sections hereinafter specified, of the regulations for the inspection of canned oysters, published in the *Federal Register* of January 4, 1944, and as amended in the *Federal Register* of February 2, is hereby amended as indicated below:

In § 155.30 (a), "$164" is changed to "$180."

In § 155.32 (a), "$123" is changed to "$135."

In § 155.42 (b), "$123" in each instance where it appears is changed to "$135"; "$164" in each instance where it appears is changed to "$180"; "$4.10" is changed to "$4.50."

These amendments shall become effective upon their publication in the *Federal Register* but shall apply only to service to be rendered after July 1, 1944. All applications for such service to be rendered after July 1, 1944, shall be submitted in accordance with these regulations as amended hereby.

Maximum Wages Set for Picking Apricots in California Areas

The Director of Labor of the War Food Administration has announced maximum wage rates established for workers engaged in tree picking apricots in certain California counties. The areas affected by the order (Specific Wage Ceiling Regulation No. 13) are designated as A, B, and C.

In area A, the maximum piece-work rate established is $12 per ton, and the maximum hourly rate is 75 cents per hour. In Area B, the ceilings are $13 per ton and 80 cents per hour. In Area C, they are $13 per ton and 85 cents per hour.

Area A is defined as Kern, Kings, Tulare, Fresno, Madera and Merced counties and the portion of Stanislaus county lying west of the San Joaquin River. Area B is defined as Tehama, Glenn, Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa, Contra Costa, Napa, Yolo, Solano, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz and San Benito counties, and the portion of Stanislaus county lying east of the San Joaquin River, and the portion of Santa Clara county lying south of the town of Coyote. Area C is defined as Alameda county and the portion of Santa Clara county lying north of the town of Coyote.

DR. WOODBURY RETURNS

Resumes Direction of N. C. A. Raw Products Bureau on Completing Special Government Duties

Dr. Charles G. Woodbury, who has been serving as special assistant to the Agricultural Research Administrator since January, 1943, has resigned, effective June 30, to return to his post as Director of Raw Products Research for the National Canners Association.

In announcing the resignation, Research Administrator E. C. Auchter referred to Dr. Woodbury as "one of the many experts temporarily 'borrowed' from industry by the Government from time to time to contribute their special knowledge to the handling of urgent wartime problems. This task force of experts, although not in uniform, works hard and unselfishly for the national cause."

Dr. Woodbury's contribution has been largely in the field of foods and food processing. His many years of research experience in N. C. A., and earlier at Purdue University, where at one time he was Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, fitted him particularly to serve as a link between Research Administration scientists and the action agencies such as the War Food Administration, Lend-lease, and military procurement units. The net result was a speeding up of the application of research to new and difficult processing and other food problems, such as those connected with dehydration, compression, and storage.

Dr. C. A. Magoon, who has been associated with Dr. Woodbury for the past year, will carry on the latter's work in the Agricultural Research Administration. Dr. Magoon's training and experience has been in the fields of bacteriology, chemistry, and crop production. He has been a member of the technical staff of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering since 1918.

PEACH GROWER PRICES

Established for Canning and Freezing in the Southeastern States

Processors' ceiling prices for the 1944 pack of canned and frozen peaches produced in the southeastern States will be constructed to include for raw product cost an average grower price not to exceed $60 per ton, the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration announced June 28.

States for which this price will apply include North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Ceiling prices for processed peaches will be established on a formula basis this year. Since a period in 1941 will be the base period used in establishing formula prices, raw material cost allowances in such ceilings will be based on grower price increases since that time, OPA said.

The $60 per ton grower price for peaches is at grower's customary delivery point and refers to the type of orchard run delivery that is customarily contracted for and received by canners. It is based upon the customary grading procedure and the customary tolerances for fruit not meeting contract specifications.

WFA also stated that the producer and canner support program announced March 4, covering peaches and pears for canning, will be announced in detail soon and that canners' eligibility for participation in the program on peaches produced in the southeastern States would be conditioned on payment by canners to growers of at least $60 per ton for all purchases made during the 1944 season.

Grapefruit Order Terminated

War Food Order 85 was terminated by the War Food Administration effective 12:01 a. m., EWT, June 27. The order was placed in effect October 15, 1943, to give the WFA's Director of Distribution authority to restrict shipments of white grapefruit grown in Cameron, Hidalgo, or Willacy Counties, Texas, should such regulations become necessary to make available adequate supplies of white grapefruit for processing.

WFA officials stated that the 1943-44 Texas grapefruit production was large enough to meet essential requirements of both fresh and processing markets, and since the grapefruit season is over, it was no longer necessary to keep WFO 85 in effect.

MACHINERY QUOTAS SET

Use by Manufacturers of Controlled Materials Specified for Canning, Processing Equipment

Quotas of controlled materials for the manufacture of general canning machinery and equipment as well as for special processing machinery and equipment required for meat canning and packing for the year October 1, 1944, to September 30, 1945, have been established by the War Production Board, and were published in the *Federal Register* for June 28.

The canning machinery quotas are established in Quota Schedule III-A of Limitation Order L-292, text of which follows:

§ 1226.202 *Production quotas for canning machinery and equipment*—(a) *Purpose of the schedule.* The purpose of this schedule is to fix production quotas for canning machinery and equipment for the year beginning October 1, 1944, and ending September 30, 1945. These quotas shall take the place of the quota provisions of paragraph (f) of Order L-292 with respect to canning machinery and equipment.

(b) *Definition.* "Controlled material" means controlled material as defined in CMP Regulation 1.

(c) *Production quotas.* During the year beginning October 1, 1944, and ending September 30, 1945, no manufacturer shall use in the fabrication or assembly of canning machinery and equipment (except dehydrators), more controlled materials than 110% of the annual average gross tonnage of controlled materials used by him for this purpose during the calendar years 1939, 1940 and 1941. Each manufacturer may fabricate or assemble dehydrators only to fill rated orders actually received in accordance with Order L-292.

(d) *Exceptions.* The quota provisions of paragraph (c) above do not restrict the fabrication or assembly of canning machinery or equipment to fill specific orders actually received by a manufacturer for export outside the territorial limits of the United States and Canada, or for direct use by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration.

(e) *Increase, decrease and transfer of quotas.* The War Production Board may by specific written directions issued to any manufacturer or class of manufacturers, increase or decrease any quota established by this schedule and may transfer any portions of a quota between manufacturers, taking into consideration the amount of materials to be used, the need for particular items at the time required, the labor and transportation situation in the manufacturing areas involved, the inability of any manufacturer to manufacture his quota, and such other factors as may be relevant.

(f) *Applicability of Limitation Order L-292.* Except as otherwise indicated herein, this schedule is subject to all applicable provisions of Limitation Order L-292 as amended from time to time.

The quotas for meat machinery are specified in Quota Schedule VII-A of Order L-292, as follow:

§ 1226.206 *Production quotas for meat canning, meat packing and meat processing machinery and equipment*—(a) *Purpose of this schedule.* The purpose of this schedule is to fix production quotas for certain items of meat canning, meat packing and meat processing machinery and equipment for the year beginning October 1, 1944, and ending September 30, 1945. The quotas for the items described in this schedule shall take the place of the quota provisions of paragraph (f) of Order L-292 with respect to those items.

* * *

(c) *Production quotas.* During the year beginning October 1, 1944, and ending September 30, 1945, no manufacturer shall use, in the fabrication or assembly of meat canning, meat packing or meat processing machinery and equipment, more controlled materials than 125% of the annual average gross tonnage of controlled materials used by him for this purpose during the calendar years 1939, 1940 and 1941.

The paragraphs defining "controlled material," citing exceptions, and covering increases, decreases and transfer quotas are identical in both Schedule III-A and Schedule VII-A.

USDA Estimate of Sour Cherry Production in 5 Eastern States

Sour cherry production is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 95,950 tons in the five States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This estimate is based on conditions on June 15 and is about 3 per cent below the 98,550 tons estimated on June 1 but is still more than three times the short 1943 crop and larger than the previous record crop of 93,350 tons produced in 1942.

The following table presents the USDA breakdown of this estimate by States, along with comparison to the production in previous years.

State	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 June 1 Estimate	1944 June 15 Estimate
New York	15,500	26,000	20,000	14,500	27,000	11,900	20,700	20,000
Pennsylvania	4,000	7,200	6,300	7,300	7,400	2,900	8,200	7,700
Ohio	1,880	3,780	3,160	4,340	4,050	650	3,750	3,850
Michigan	19,000	38,400	45,600	27,700	46,500	10,800	52,400	52,400
Wisconsin	7,700	7,800	13,900	15,600	8,400	2,600	13,500	12,000
Total	48,080	83,180	88,960	69,440	93,350	28,850	98,550	95,950

Interpretation of Extension of Preference Ratings

Rules governing the application or extension of preference ratings have been clarified with the issuance of Interpretation No. 13 to Priorities Regulation No. 3, the War Production Board reported June 26.

When a preference rating is being applied, other than a blanket rating such as one assigned by Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 5, or when any rating is being extended for some purpose other than to replace inventory, it may be done only within a reasonable time after the rating was received. The general rule, according to Interpretation 13, is that more than three months is deemed to be an unreasonable delay in the use of a rating. However, in particular cases there may be circumstances which make a reasonable time shorter or longer than three months, WPB said.

The interpretation points out the following cases to illustrate the application of specific circumstances to modify the general rules:

1. A rating assigned to a construction project on a form which indicates when a rating expires, may be applied for material going into the project until the stated expiration date, even though more than three months may have elapsed. Such ratings are assigned on forms such as GA-1456 or CMPL-503.

2. If the purpose for which the rating was assigned no longer exists, the rating may not be applied even though three months have not elapsed.

3. When a rating is extended by a person to get material to deliver to his customer, or to incorporate in such material, the time within which it may be done will be controlled by the delivery date on his customer's order.

The interpretation finally points out that the mere fact that a person has not been able to get his order accepted by a supplier does not lengthen the time within which he may use his rating.

Indiana Sets Meeting Dates

The Indiana Canners Association annual meeting and conference is scheduled for November 16 and 17 at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

Canners Making Considerable Use of Recipe Booklet

Recent requests and comments from canning plants that serve food to employees indicate that the quantity recipes of the Home Economics Division are being put to use by the industry.

The booklet "Quantity Recipes Using Canned Foods" contains recipes for 50 servings. The recipes were developed in the School of Home Economics, University of Washington, Seattle, and were thoroughly tested by being served in various types of food services before being published. Variations of most of the recipes also are included so as to increase the usefulness of the book.

"Quantity Recipes Using Canned Foods" has had a broad distribution among hospital dietitians, school lunch supervisors, restaurants and cafeterias, the armed forces and Red Cross canteens, as well as to various other organizations serving large numbers of people. It is free upon request to the Association's Home Economics Division.

Four Processors Get "A" Award

In recognition of outstanding performance in the production of food, the War Food Administration's achievement "A" award will be presented to the following food processing plants:

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Wyoming, Del.; Stokely Foods, Inc., Trenton, N. J.; Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Massena, N. Y., and John H. Dulany & Son, Exmore, Va.

Canned Spinach Pack for 1943

The pack of canned spinach in 1943 amounted to 5,759,082 actual cases, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with 7,693,540 actual cases packed in 1942.

In addition to canned spinach, the pack of other greens totaled 834,327 actual cases in 1943.

The following table presents the 1943 canned spinach pack in can sizes, by States:

State	No. 2	No. 2½	6/10	Misc. Tin	Misc. Glass	Total
New York	.....	7,990	43,048	.....	6,927	57,965
Maryland and Delaware	1,406	27,007	217,228	.....	.....	245,731
Missouri and Arkansas	824,890	621,389	925,151	.....	.....	2,371,380
Texas and Oklahoma	179,890	146,049	255,404	2,252	.....	583,595
California	25,806	645,048	1,352,964	.....	110,727	2,134,635
Other States	26,876	220,393	96,653	.....	21,854	365,776
Total	1,059,048	1,667,826	2,890,448	2,252	139,508	5,759,082

Okra and Okra-Tomato Packs

The pack of canned okra, cut and whole, amounted to 196,080 cases in 1943, compared with 231,720 cases in 1942, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. The packs of okra and tomatoes for these two years amounted to 49,705 cases in 1943 and 66,869 cases in 1942.

3-Million Tuna Pack Expected

The largest pack of tuna since 1940 is predicted by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries on the basis of recent reports from California.

The Coordinator's Office estimates that the pack will be at least three million cases, compared with slightly less than 2½ million last year. Predictions are based on the fact that the early season pack, consisting largely of tuna caught by purse seiners in the Gulf of California, was 20 per cent larger than the pack for the same period last year.

California representatives of the Coordinator's Office feel that with the strong early season lead, the total pack undoubtedly will be substantially larger than in 1943.

The total pack of tuna during the first five months of the current year was 876,385 cases, compared with 485,005 cases for the same period last year.

Chlorine Allocation Eased

The War Production Board, on June 26, amended Order M-19, governing the allocation of chlorine, to raise the small order exemption and to remove the end use certification formerly required for small orders falling within that category.

All cylinders of less than 2,000-pound capacity are now permitted in small order exemptions, regardless of total weight in any one period, according to the provisions of the amendment. Formerly, the small order exemption for any producer or distributor was limited to a total weight of 2,000 pounds of chlorine or less for any one month.

FOOD "DEMONSTRATIONS"

Amendments to Ration Orders Regulate Introduction of New Items

The term "demonstration" as it applies to the industrial use of rationed foods was explained by the Office of Price Administration June 28 for the information of industrial users who engage in demonstration projects. The explanation is contained in Amendment No. 43 to Revised Ration Order 13, Amendment No. 6 to Revised Ration Order 16, and Amendment No. 28 to Revised Ration Order 3, all effective July 3.

OPA said "demonstration," as the word applies to industrial users, includes "showing a prospective purchaser how an item of rationed food looks, how it may be prepared or how it tastes."

Such demonstrations have long been recognized as a regular marketing practice frequently used in introducing new varieties of foods to the public.

Industrial users who did not use foods in demonstrations during the base period (1942), will have to apply to the Washington Office for permission to register as new industrial users.

The text of Amendment 43 to Revised RO 13 follows:

1. The last sentence of section 6.1 (a) is deleted and the following substituted therefor:

It also includes any place (except a place where processed foods are used for sampling or demonstration in accordance with Section 10.9 or a place where processed foods are used only for educational purposes under the direction of the Department of Agriculture or the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture) at which processed foods are used for experimental, educational, testing, or demonstration purposes. (The term "demonstration" means showing a prospective purchaser how an item of processed foods looks, how it is prepared, or how it tastes.)

2. Section 23.9 is amended by substituting the words "for the use of foods for educational purposes" for the words "for food demonstrations" wherever they appear in that section.

3. Section 23.9 (b) is amended by deleting the words "covered by the order" in the second sentence; and by substituting the words "educational purposes" for the words "the purpose of demonstrations" in the last sentence.

4. Section 27.1 (a) (6) is amended by substituting the words "for educational purposes" for the words "for demonstration purposes" in the second sentence.

5. Section 6.5 (f) (1) is amended by substituting the word "educational" for the word "demonstration."

CANNED FISH SET-ASIDE

(Continued from page 8283)

riod March 1, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 60 per cent.

Class 2. Salmon: Pink (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha). (For the period March 1, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 60 per cent.

Class 3. Salmon: Silver, silverside, medium red, or coho (Oncorhynchus kisutch). (For the period March 1, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 60 per cent.

Class 4. Salmon: King, chinook, or spring (Oncorhynchus tschawytscha). (For the period March 1, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 60 per cent.

Class 5. Salmon: Chum or keta (Oncorhynchus keta). (For the period March 1, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 40 per cent.

Class 6. Pilchard (Sardinia caerulea) by whatever name known, including, but not being limited to, sardines. (For the period March 1, 1944, to June 24, 1944, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 45 per cent. (For the period June 25, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 55 per cent.

Class 7. Atlantic sea herring (Olupea harengus) by whatever name known, including, but not being limited to, sardines. (For the period March 1, 1944, to June 24, 1944, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 45 per cent. (For the period June 25, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 55 per cent.

Class 8. Atlantic mackerel (Scomber scombrus). (For the period March 1, 1944, to June 24, 1944, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 45 per cent. (For the period June 25, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 55 per cent.

Class 9. Pacific mackerel (pneumatorphorus, japonicus diego) and Pacific horse mackerel (Trachurus symmetricus). (For the period March 1, 1944, to June 24, 1944, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 45 per cent. (For the period June 25, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive). Quota percentage pursuant to (b)(2) hereof: 55 per cent.

(2) Sixty per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1944 pack of each class numbered 1 to 4, inclusive (designated in (b)(1) hereof), 40 per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1944 pack of class 5 (designated in (b)(1) hereof), 45 per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1944 pack of each class numbered 6 to 9, inclusive (designated in (b)(1) hereof for the period March 1, 1944, to June 24, 1944, both dates inclusive), and 55 per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1944 pack of each class numbered 6 to 9, inclusive (designated in (b)(1) hereof for the period June 25, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive), are hereby established as each canner's respective quotas of his 1944 pack for sale or delivery to government agencies. No canner may sell or deliver, in the aggregate, to government agencies a total quantity, by net weight, of his 1944 pack of the fish of any class (designated in (b)(1) hereof) in excess of a quantity of canned fish equal to the percentage of his 1944 pack of such class plus 60,000 pounds, by net weight, of the canned fish of the 1944 pack of such class.

(3) For each 60 pounds of canned fish of any class numbered 1 to 4, inclusive (designated in (b)(1) hereof), which a canner has sold or delivered to any government agency or with respect to which he has submitted to any government agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such government agency, such canner may sell or deliver 40 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than a government agency: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner had obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the government agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforesaid written contract for such canned fish.

(4) For each 40 pounds of canned fish of the class numbered 5 (designated in (b)(1) hereof) which a canner has sold or delivered to any government agency or with respect to which he has submitted to any government agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such government agency, such canner may sell or deliver 60 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than a government agency: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner had obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the government agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforesaid written contract for such canned fish.

(5) For each 45 pounds of canned fish of any class numbered 6 to 9, inclusive (designated in (b)(1) hereof for the period March 1, 1944, to June 24, 1944, both dates inclusive), which a canner has sold or delivered to any government agency or with respect to which he has submitted to a government agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such government agency, such canner may sell or deliver 55 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than a government agency: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner had obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the government agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforesaid written contract for such canned fish.

(6) For each 55 pounds of canned fish of any class numbered 6 to 9 inclusive (designated in (b)(1) hereof for the period June 25, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive), which a canner has sold or delivered to any government agency or with respect to which he has submitted to any government agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such government agency, such canner may sell or deliver 45 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than a government agency: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner had obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the government agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforesaid written contract for such canned fish.

(7) If any canner's 1944 pack of canned fish of any class (designated in (b)(1) hereof) is less than 4,800 pounds, such canner may consider such canned fish as a part of his 1944 pack of canned fish of any other class (designated in (b)(1) hereof).

(8) The Director may issue specifications at any time relative to the packing of the canned fish, the containers, container treatment, can marking, labeling, boxing, and strapping in connection therewith, or he may authorize any government agency to issue such specifications. Each person subject to the provisions of this order shall comply with such specifications, issued by the Director or the government agency authorized by the Director to issue such specifications, applicable to the canned fish processed by such person.

(c) *Inspection and grading.* All canned fish subject to the provisions of this order shall be subject to inspection and grading at any time by the Director or any government agency authorized by the Director to make such inspection and grading.

(d) *Contracts.* The restrictions of this order shall be observed without regard to contracts heretofore or hereafter entered into, or any rights accrued or payments made thereunder. This order shall not, however, be construed as reducing the amount of canned fish of the 1944 pack which any person is required to offer or deliver pursuant to contracts heretofore or hereafter entered into with any government agency.

(e) *Records and reports.* (1) The Director shall be entitled to obtain such information from, and require such re-

ports and the keeping of such records by, any person, as may be necessary or appropriate, in the Director's discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(2) Every person subject to this order shall, for at least two years (or for such period of time as the Director may designate), maintain an accurate record of his transactions in canned fish.

(f) *Audits and inspections.* The Director shall be entitled to make such audit or inspection of the books, records and other writings, premises or stocks of canned fish of any person, and to make such investigations, as may be necessary or appropriate, in the Director's discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(g) *Applicability of order.* Any person doing business in one or more of the 48 States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory of Alaska, is subject to the provisions hereof, but the provisions hereof shall not apply to any person doing business in any other Territory or Possession of the United States with respect to such business.

(h) *Violations.* Any person who violates any provision of this order may, in accordance with the applicable procedure, be prohibited from receiving, making any deliveries of, or using canned fish, or any other material subject to priority or allocation control by any governmental agency. In addition, any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order is guilty of a crime and may be prosecuted under any and all applicable laws. Further, civil action may be instituted to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, any provision of this order.

(i) *Delegation of authority.* The administration of this order and the powers vested in the War Food Administrator, insofar as such powers relate to the administration of this order, are hereby delegated to the Director. The Director is authorized to redelegate to any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture any or all of the authority vested in him by this order; and one such employee shall be designated by the Director to serve as Order Administrator.

(j) *Petition for relief from hardship.* Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him may apply in writing for relief to the Director, setting forth in such petition all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Director may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate, which action shall be final.

(k) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise provided herein or in instructions issued by the Director, be addressed to the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C. Ref. WFO-44.

(l) *Effective date.* The provisions of this order shall become effective at 12:01 a.m., e.w.t., June 25, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities, or appeals taken under War Food Order No. 44, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 44, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

NOTE: All record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by, and subsequent reporting and record-keeping requirements will be subject to the approval of, Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 29th day of June, 1944.

Movie Short Makes Appeal for Vacation, Part-time Workers

The War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry has produced and is currently showing, a two-minute movie short "Victory Vacations." The picture is an appeal for vacation and part-time workers—men, women, boys and girls—on farms and in canning plants.

By the middle of July, it will have been shown in every motion picture theater in which news reels are shown. Direct mention is made of the need for workers in canning plants and volunteers for such work are referred to the local office of the USES.

It has been suggested that canners inquire of their local theaters to learn when this "short" will be shown and to attempt in some way to capitalize on the showing.

Two specific suggestions have been offered. One of them is to prepare a slide for showing in the theater and giving specific instructions just where prospective workers should report. The other suggestion is to set up a booth or a table in the theater lobby with an appropriate sign, where volunteers can be registered. Many other and better ideas will undoubtedly suggest themselves, depending on local conditions.

Portugal's Sardine Prospects

Portugal will have an exportable surplus of 2,000,000 cases of sardines if the 1944 catch is as large as the 109,000 tons taken during 1943, according to trade reports reaching the Department of Commerce. The 1943 catch increased 47 per cent compared with 1942.

PLUM GRADE REQUIREMENTS

War Food Order Covers Shipments of the 1944 California Crop

Minimum grade requirements for shipment of the 1944 crop of California plums were announced June 30 by the War Food Administration.

The requirements, included in an amendment to War Food Order 55, effective July 1, stipulate that these plums must be mature but not soft, over-ripe or shriveled and must be free from decay or other serious damage. A tolerance of 10 per cent is allowed. However, not more than 5 per cent of this volume may be seriously damaged by worms, sunscald or heat and not more than one-fifth of this 5 per cent or only 1 per cent may show decay.

The order provides further that plums showing hail damage may be shipped if such damage does not exceed 3/16 of the minimum diameter of the plum in depth nor one-half the minimum diameter of the aggregate surface area. Except for the tolerance for hail damage these are requirements of the No. 2 grade, as set out in the U. S. standards for fresh plums and prunes.

Under the amended order, WFA's Director of Distribution may require shippers to have their plums inspected by the Federal-State Inspection Service prior to shipment. Shippers will be required to submit promptly a certificate of any inspection (whether or not the inspection is required by the Director), to the WFA's Office of Distribution, 220 Federal Building, P. O. Box 230, Sacramento, California.

It is believed that the order will eliminate the shipment to eastern markets of considerable inedible fruit with a consequent saving of critical packing materials and supplies. Enforcement of the maturity regulations will delay harvest for several days, thereby resulting in larger fruit and an increase in production. Experiments have shown that plums increase in size about 1 per cent a day during the last 14 days before maturity.

OPA Extension Act Signed

President Roosevelt signed the Stabilization Extension Act on June 30. This is the act by which Congress renewed the general authority vested in the executive agencies by the Emergency Price Control and Stabilization Acts. Provisions of the bill, which extends price control and wage stabilization through June 30, 1945, were detailed in last week's INFORMATION LETTER.

NEW TRUCK APPLICATIONS TO BE MADE THROUGH ODT

Agency Took over Allocation of New Equipment from ICC July 1

Truck operators who need to purchase new equipment after July 1 must file their applications through one of the 142 district offices of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Formerly, these applications were filed through the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission offices; however, the shifting of allocation operations from the ICC to the ODT was made to effect administrative economies as well as to expedite the processing of applications because of the larger number of field offices available to operators of commercial motor vehicles, it was stated.

Definition of new commercial motor vehicle as contained in General Order 44 follows:

"'New commercial motor vehicle' means any light, medium or heavy motor truck, truck tractor or trailer, or the chassis therefor, or any chassis on which a bus body is to be mounted, and which: (1) was manufatured subsequently to July 31, 1941; and (2) was designed to be propelled or drawn by mechanical power; and (3) was designed for use on or off the highways for transportation of property, or persons; and (4) was manufactured otherwise than under specifications of the United States Army or the United States Navy; and (5) has not been transferred to any person other than a sales agency for the purpose of resale; including vehicles of the following types: trucks, truck chassis, truck tractors, off-the-highway motor vehicles, full trailers and semi-trailers having a load carrying capacity of 10,000 pounds or more, ambulances, hearses, bus chassis, station wagons, carry-all suburbans, sedan deliveries, utility sedans, coupes fitted with pick-up boxes, and cab pick-ups, but not including taxicabs and integral type buses."

District managers operating through the 142 ODT district offices will be the local allocation officers under the new program. The ODT district offices, listed by States, follow:

Alabama: Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery; Arizona: Phoenix; Arkansas: Little Rock; California: Fresno, Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Francisco; Colorado: Denver and Pueblo; Connecticut: Hartford and New Haven; Delaware: Dover; District of Columbia: Washington; Florida: Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Tallahassee and Tampa; Georgia: Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Savannah and Waycross; Idaho: Boise; Illinois: Cairo, Chicago, Danville, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford and Springfield; Indiana: Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, South Bend and Terre Haute.

Iowa: Davenport, Des Moines and Mason City; Kansas: Topeka and Wichita; Kentucky: Lexington and Louisville; Louisiana: Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Shreveport; Maine: Bangor and Portland; Maryland: Baltimore and Hagerstown; Massachusetts: Boston and Springfield; Michigan: Cadillac, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing and Saginaw; Minnesota: Duluth and Minneapolis; Mississippi: Jackson.

Missouri: Jefferson City, Kansas City, Springfield and St. Louis; Montana: Billings and Butte; Nebraska: North Platte and Omaha; Nevada: Reno; New Hampshire: Concord; New Jersey: Atlantic City, Newark and Trenton; New Mexico: Albuquerque; New York: Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, New York, Peekskill, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica; North Carolina: Asheville, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington and Winston-Salem; North Dakota: Bismarck and Fargo; Ohio: Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Youngstown and Zanesville; Oklahoma: Oklahoma City and Tulsa; Oregon: Medford and Portland; Pennsylvania: Allentown, Altoona, Erie, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton; Rhode Island: Providence.

South Carolina: Columbia; South Dakota: Pierre and Sioux Falls; Tennessee: Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville; Texas: Amarillo, Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Houston, Lubbock, San Angelo, San Antonio and Waco; Utah: Salt Lake City; Vermont: Montpelier; Virginia: Norfolk, Richmond and Roanoke; Washington: Seattle and Spokane; West Virginia: Charleston; Wisconsin: Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee and Wausau; Wyoming: Casper and Cheyenne.

The county agricultural conservation committees will continue to serve farmers and other persons needing new commercial motor vehicles for agricultural service by helping them fill out the necessary forms and securing other information concerning the rationing of trucks, it was stated.

Prices Set For Farm Tires

Maximum wholesale prices of farm implement tires and tubes for sellers other than brand name owners, which will be generally for sales by dealers or jobbers, will be established by deducting a minimum discount of 25 per cent from the maximum retail prices starting July 5, the Office of Price Administration announced June 30. The new prices are contained in Amendment 1 to Maximum Price Regulation 143.

Island Food Prices Maintained

Sales prices on foodstuffs imported by the Office of Distribution of the War Food Administration in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will remain the same for the quarter beginning July 1 as for the previous quarter, with but 10 exceptions, it was jointly stated June 29 by the Department of the Interior, WFA and the Office of Price Administration. Among the 10 exceptions are reductions on bacon and park luncheon meat and increases on pilchards.

Truck Rationing Transferred to ODT, Effective July 1

Rationing of new trucks has been turned over to the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Production Board announced in issuing WPB Direction 36.

The new rationing plan became effective July 1, under ODT General Order 44. It is expected that this change in the rationing machinery will result in more expeditious handling of applications for new trucks and other commercial motor vehicles needed for essential civilian use.

As in the past, all applications for new trucks must establish the necessity for the vehicle in essential war transportation and the strict requirements in this respect will in no way be relaxed by the transfer of rationing authority, WPB said.

Under the 1944 truck production program, approximately 89,000 medium and heavy trucks will be made available to civilians in the United States through the Office of Defense Transportation. In normal times the American market alone requires approximately 600,000 new trucks, WPB explained.

New "T" Coupons In Effect

"T" gasoline coupons marked "2nd. qtr." representing second quarter transport rations became invalid for consumer purchases on June 30, the Office of Price Administration has announced. They were replaced by coupons bearing the designation "3rd. qtr." which are valid from July 1 through September 30.

Food Storage Manual Issued

A revised and simplified "Manual for War-Time Food Storage, Preparation and Serving Facilities" has been released by the Conservation Division of the War Production Board, superseding the issue of June, 1943.

Manufacturers of food storage, preparation and serving equipment, and those charged with selecting such equipment for mass feeding will find the manual helpful, WPB said. The manual outlines the policies that should be followed in selecting food storage, cooking and serving facilities under current WPB rulings, and treats the selection of such equipment from the standpoint of the fuels to be used.

Copies may be had on request from the Conservation Division, War Production Board, 2505 Temporary "D," Washington 25, D. C.